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Reddy Congress President

New Delhi, May 17 (Samachar) Former Home Minister Kesu Brahmananda Reddy was elected Congress President with an impressive margin of more than 150 votes over his nearest rival, former West Bengal Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

Mr. Reddy, backed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, got 317 of the 499 votes polled. Other contestants were former Health Minister Karan Singh and a Congressman from Uttar Pradesh, Nek Ram Sharma.

At least one leading Congressman from Andhra announced he was quitting the party in protest over the election of Mr. Reddy.

Former Parliamentary Affairs Minister K. Raghuramaiah wrote in his letter of resignation to interim Congress President Swaran Singh that the manner in which Mr. Reddy's name was proposed, and he was elected, "clearly shows that the party is still groaning under the old discredited leadership."

Another shock to All India Congress Committee members now in session came with the resignation of J. Vengal Rao Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Rao did not give any reasons for his decision, but Congress circles felt it was in protest against Mrs. Gandhi's faction through whose support Mr. Reddy came to the fore.

The Committee meanwhile adopted a political resolution asking Congressmen to face the coming elections in nine States "with unity and confidence" and appealing to the people to consider the alternatives carefully.

Rip at racism : McMurtry

Toronto, May 14 - general Roy McMurtry yesterday called on right-thinking people to stand up and let rip at racists.

"Minding your own business is no virtue at all when liars and bigots are poisoning the air and are determined to tear apart our social fabric," McMurtry told the Indians in Toronto Conference at the Don Mills Holiday Inn.

"To keep quiet would be to hand them a victory. Our task is to ensure then that every time the madman shouts in the marketplace, he is answered. Our job as members of a free community is to provide the answer on behalf of every man and woman and child who is oppressed and tormented by the shouting."

McMurtry said his department would do its utmost to legislate against racist practices, "but laws alone cannot halt racism and related violence. It takes a change in attitude, a serious examination of our root feelings about one another.

"Because I am attorney-general, I am perhaps uniquely qualified to testify to the regrettable truth that the law alone is not enough to provide protection from a malevolent people or groups propelled by hatred for those who are a different color, or those who profess a different religion.

"The law will never be enough, by itself, because there is no lawyer and there is no legislature in the world capable of codifying ultimate principles. You cannot legislate to what degree a man must love his neighbor, or even that he must not hate him."

[THE SUN]

Nixon remarks irks India

Bombay, May 15 - Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram yesterday denied India wanted to "gobble up Pakistan" as claimed by former president Richard Nixon in the second of his interviews with David Frost.

"Perhaps he was relying on permanent unsettled conditions in his part of the world. When he found relations were improving, his malicious mind could not rest content," Ram told reporters.

"When the war broke out and Indian troops made successful advances on both eastern and western sectors of Pakistan," Ram said, referring to the Indo-Pakistan War in December, 1971, that saw the creation of Bangladesh out of what was formerly East Pakistan, "our troops captured considerable areas on both wings of Pakistan and nearly 90,000 Pakistani officers and soldiers surrendered to Indian troops."

In the Frost interview dealing with foreign affairs, Nixon said the U.S. supported Pakistan in that war because former prime minister Indira Gandhi had been preparing to attack West Pakistan and, "she would have gobbled it up and that would have dramatic consequences."

[UPI]

The smugglers' pledge

Bombay, May 12 (Samachar) Haji Mastan and Yusuf Patel were among the 100 smugglers who took a pledge before Sarvodaya Leader Jayaprakash Narayan April 30 to renounce smuggling.

The pledge was administered by Govindrao Deshpande, a close associate of Mr. Narayan. Mr. Narayan appealed to their leaders to rush to New Delhi and give an assurance to Prime Minister Morarji Desai that they would give up smuggling altogether and start a new life.

"You people must on behalf of all those engaged in this activity assure Morarajibhai that you are not trying to take advantage of the new situation in the country but a change of heart has really occurred." Mr. Narayan told them. There is not a single man who can claim that he has not done any wrong in his life.

But blessed are those in whom a change of heart occurs to devoting oneself to a life of good," he said. Taking the pledge as read out by Mr. Deshpande, the smugglers said, "we take a vow in the name of Allah or God that we will not indulge in smuggling of any kind in anyway directly or through anybody else, nor shall we be helpful to anybody indulging in this activity.

If anybody is found indulging in smuggling of any kind we will stop them. We, like other citizens of the country, will fully cooperate with the Government in future. We will hereafter proceed on the path of truth and goodness and begin a new life.

We will accept the verdict of law in respect of past crimes and any wrong committed by any one of us in the future by negligence or mistake. Later Mr. Narayan announced that a non-political youth organisation called "Chhatra Yuvsangharsha Vahini will be formed at the national level shortly to help in propagating the ideology of total revolution.

India firm on N-ban

Bombay, May 17 (Samachar) Prime Minister Morarji Desai declared that India would not sign the Nuclear non-liferation Treaty unless those possessing atomic weapons gave them up.

"What is the point in some people keeping a nuclear arsenal and asking others to sign the treaty," Mr. Desai told a correspondent at a press guild question-answer session. The Prime Minister reaffirmed India's policy not to go in for nuclear weapons. "Even if the whole world is going to have it (nuclear weapons), I am not going to be a party," he said.

But, "My freedom is no less important than that of others", he added.

Desai for Commonwealth meet

New Delhi, May 15 (Samachar) Prime Minister Morarji Desai will leave for London in the first week of June to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, according to official sources.

The sources said Mr. Desai is likely to make a brief stopover in Teheran to meet the Shah of Iran for an exchange of views on bilateral relations and the international situation.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai addressing the conference of State Health Ministers and Health Secretaries in New Delhi. Seated to his left is the Health Minister Raj Narayan.

Indira Gandhi's new residence

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Mrs. Indira Gandhi, will soon move out of No. 1 Safdarjung Road where she lived and ruled the country for the last 13 years as the Prime Minister of India.

Her new residence will be a government-owned house at No. 12, Willingdon Cresent in New Delhi formerly occupied by her special envoy Mohammad Yunus.

There is no permanent official residence for the Prime Minister of India. When India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru died, his residence at Teen Murti was converted into a museum and was dedicated to the nation. His successor Lal Bahadur Shastri lived at 10, Jan Path, a part of which was converted to a museum after his death.

When Mrs. Gandhi became Prime Minister her residence at No. 1, Safdarjung Road was found insufficient. A proposal at that time to build an official residence for the Prime Minister was shelved for reasons of economy. But another adjacent house at No. 1 Akbar Road was combined as one unit where Mrs. Gandhi and her sons lived.

When Mrs. Gandhi lost the recent elections and was ousted from power, she expressed a desire to retain her house. In reply to a question by newsmen Prime Minister Morarji Desai had said that she could live there "as long as she wants."

The centrally airconditioned and fully furnished house was assessed by the Works and Housing Ministry and Mrs. Gandhi was required to pay Rs. 25,000 per month as rent. She found the rent too much to afford. A smaller house at No. 12, Willingdon Crescent was offered to her which carries a rent of Rs. 3000/ per month.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi is building her own farm house on a 4.5 acre plot in Mehrauli near Qutab Minar on the outskirts of Delhi. The house is spread over 1500 sq. ft and would contain two bed rooms, a drawing room and a store-room plus two rooms in the basement. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 3 Lakhs, 50 percent of which has already been spent. The money required for her farm house has been raised from her own savings and the royalty she got on her father's books, according to her son Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who is a pilot in the Indian Airlines.

When the Janata Government took over, the demand for an official residence for the Prime Minister was revived. At one time a suggestion to convert the Teen Murti Museum as P.M's official residence was considered. But Mr. Desai was not in favour of this suggestion.

DESAI

Morarji Desai would move in to No. 1 Safdarjung Road after Mrs. Gandhi vacates the house.

The new Prime Minister is an example in austere living. There has been no changes in his life style after assuming office. He travels by train or on scheduled Indian Airlines flights, a deviation from the traditional past when the Prime Ministers flew by special Indian Air Force planes. There are no out-riders or traffic halts when he moves around in Indian cars. During his recent visit to Bombay he declined to stay in the Raj Bhavan, the official residence of the Governor, but preferred to stay where he stayed usually while in Bombay, the residence of his son. He has issued instructions to the effect that no inconvenience to be caused to the public while arranging his travel.

He has renamed the Prime Minister's Secretariate as the "Prime Minister's office". In his efforts to decentralise power, he returned many departments attached to the Cabinet Secretariate to their original ministry. He meets the public every morning for one hour and receives their complaints or accepts their well wishes.

Body to promote Indo-Pak trade

New Delhi, (Samachar): India and Pakistan have agreed to set up a high-level committee for promotion of trade between them.

The decision was taken here following four-day talks between the delegation of the two countries led by Pakistani Commerce Secretary Ezaz Ahmed Naik and Indian Foreign Trade Secretary P.C. Alexander.

The two countries resumed trade two years ago, some ten years after it was disrupted during the 1965 Indo-Pak war.

Talking to reporters after signing the agreement, Mr. Naik said his country had no inhibitions about trade with India. The proposed committee would only help smoothen its flow, he added.

Mr. Naik said the secretaries-level committee would meet once every year, or even oftener, to tackle whatever problems arise in promoting mutual trade.

Indo-Soviet pact

New Delhi, May 12 (Samachar) The Soviet Union and India have stressed their determination to follow the course towards further strengthening of "equal and mutually beneficial cooperation" in spirit of the 1971 Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

This is stated in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's three day visit which provided an opportunity for the first high-level exchange between the new Indian government leaders and the Soviet leadership.

During talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of time-tested relations of traditional friendship and cooperation, of mutual respect and confidence that have been established between the Soviet Union and India.

Noting the potential for continuing trade expansion and economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, the two sides expressed determination to explore new areas for cooperation on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit.

As a result of the talks, the two Foreign Ministers signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation which provides for a 250 million rouble Soviet line of credit to India to be utilised for projects in ferrous metallurgical and coal mining industries as well as for such projects as may mutually be agreed upon by the two sides.

The two sides also signed two other agreements, one on cooperation in establishment of tropo-scatter communication link between India and the Soviet Union and the other on the current year's trade plan providing for increase in turnover.

The communique said these agreements are expected to give a "significant impetus" to further growth of Soviet-Indian cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields.

During exchange of views on major world problems Mr. Gromyko and A.B. Vajpayee noted with satisfaction that the positions of the Soviet Union and India on many important questions are "identical or close". They expressed readiness to deepen their cooperation in interests of peace, international detente, disarmament and understanding between peoples.

The communique said both the countries stand for elimination of all existing foreign military bases from the Indian Ocean and prohibition of new ones.

Swami used defence airstrips

New Delhi, May 12 (Samachar) Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari, Director of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, was allowed use of restricted defence airfields despite the Defence Ministry's objections.

According to official sources, a negative decision by the ministry to his request for using defence airfields was reversed personally by Bansi Lal, the then Defence Minister.

The airfields included as airstrip near Jammu and two others in Haryana and Punjab. The airstrip was open to him day and night to facilitate his visit to his Aparna Ashram, about 130 km. from Jammu.

Indian Airline flights to Kashmir have to circumvent the air space over and near that airstrip because of strategic defence reason.

The Swami has a small executive plane, "Maulle", of American make, gifted to him. It was, however, seized by the Customs on April 29 after it was found that it had been used for election work and business trips regarding an airtaxi service the Swami ambitiously planned to open.

The swami himself used the plane for electioneering in Amethi and also allowed it to be used by Sanjay Gandhi. Accordingly, to the sources, the Swami had placed an order for four piper aircraft to be used for the air-taxi service but had to "review" it after the March elections. The agency for the Piper aircraft in India is being run by Mr. Gandhi's Maruti Aviation. Both Mr. Gandhi and the Swami learned flying at the Delhi Flying Club during the emergency.

The swami is already facing a charge from the Delhi Administration about a bull worth over Rs. 10,000/ - ($1,110) which he had borrowed but never returned. The sources said he had also been allowed to import duty-free, at the instance of top authorities, a Japanese car. This was permitted despite the general ban on importing foreign cars.

Shukla's passport impounded

New Delhi, May 12 (Samachar) The government has impounded the passport of former Information Minister Vidya Charan Shukla, official sources said.

The sources said all airport and port authorities had been informed about the action.

Mr. Shukla, who took over as Information Minister shortly after the proclamation of Internal Emergency in the country, has been blamed for the shabby treatment of the press and other mass-media during the period.

Even after Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced elections, Mr. Shukla publicly threatened journalists of grave consequences if they didn't "behave".

He lost the poll battle to Socialist leader Purshotam Kaushik from Raipur, a Madhya Pradesh constituency, and was subsequently reprimanded by the Congress high command for misconduct and misuse of power.

Mr. Shukla is the fourth person to lose the passport since the new Janata party government took over. The goverment earlier impounded the passports of former Defence Minister Bansi Lal, Sanjay Gandhi, the younger son of Mrs. Gandhi, and Dhirendra Brahmachari, head of some yoga centres who is said to be closely associated with Mr. Gandhi.

The Congress party few weeks ago expelled Mr. Lal from the party, but took no action against Mr. Gandhi due to his assertion that he was no longer a party member.

Law of the sea

New Delhi, May 13 (Samachar) Devleoping countries such as Malayasia and India have very vital stakes in the law of sea matters, Law Minister Shanti Bhushan has said.

These countries are keen to ensure that outstanding issues are resolved in such a manner that legitimate interests of the countries belonging to the Group of 77, including the landlocked and the geographically disadvantaged ones, are resolved satisfactorily, he told Malaysian Justice Minister Tan Sri Abdul Kadir Yusef here.

French loan

New Delhi, May 14 (Samachar) France has extended a credit of 340 million francs (about Rs. 61 crores) to India for 1977-78, it is learnt.

This represents the French commitment as part of the assistance to India through the Aid India Consortium France has been making advance commitments before meetings of the Consortium over the past few years.

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Jatti me

New Delhi, May 17 (Samachar Acting President B.D. Jatti me Chief Justice M.H. Beg while th Supreme Court was considerin judgement backing its rejection some State governments' ple that it prevail on the Unio Government to desist fro dissolving the Assemblies.

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U.N.meet suga

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In his statement to conference this week, rele here today. Mr. Sridharan the present price imbalance having a deleterious effect o pace of ongoing sugar pr the world over.

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Cultural a

New Delhi, May 13 (San India and Thailand enter an agreement to develop cultural relations.

The agreement en cooperation in the fields culture, education in academic activities in the science and technology, public health and mass

Jatti meets justice

New Delhi, May 17 (Samachar) Acting President B.D. Jatti met Chief Justice M.H. Beg while the Supreme Court was considering judgement backing its rejection of some State governments' plea that it prevail on the Union Government to desist from dissolving the Assemblies.

This was revealed in the Court 6 by Justice P.K. Goswami, one of the judges on the seven-member Constitution Bench presided over by Chief Justice Beg.

"The Chief Justice was good enough to tell us that the Acting President saw him" and there was mention of the pending case during their conversation, Justice Goswami told the Court during the course of his judgement in the case in the morning. Mr. Jatti issued a Presidential Proclamation dissolving the Assemblies April 30, a day after the Supreme Court had given its order.

Justice Goswami said he was placing this revelation on record "hoping that the majesty of the high office of the President, who should be beyond the high watermark of any controversy, suffers not in future."

Chief Justice Beg, who was present in the Court while Justice Goswami made this disclosure, issued a statement in the evening saying Mr. Jatti's visit to him had only been of a "personal and private" nature and he did not "utter a single word" about the constitutional case.

The statement said Mr. Jatti had paid Chief Justice Beg a call to invite him to a reception on the wedding of his (Mr. Jatti's) son.

The Chief Justice regretted that Justice Goswami should have misunderstood him.

U.N.meet urged to raise sugar output

New Delhi, May 12 (Samachar) India has urged the United Nations conference on sugar that the current low level of international sugar prices must be revised to meet the higher production costs and that developed countries should abolish barriers to imports from developing countries.

D. Sridharan, leader of the Indian delegation to the Geneva conference, which is negotiating a new international sugar agreement, said that the present level of eight to nine US cents a pound did not cover even depreciation and servicing of investment, let alone the cost of raw material and processing.

In his statement to the conference this week, released here today, Mr. Sridharan said the present price imbalance was having a deleterious effect on the pace of ongoing sugar projects the world over.

Mr. Sridharan said the new agreement should evolve a band of prices which would be remunerative to a reasonably efficient producer. Any continuation of the current low level of prices would not only be a "flagrant" violation of the principles embodied in integrated commodity programme but would also become a transfer of resources from the developing to the affluent nations.

Mr. Sridharan drew the attention of the conference to the need for an international buffer stock arrangement, the cost of which should be met by both producing and consuming countries. Such arrangements would give some relief to the developing country producers in terms of finance apart from imparting stability to prices in the interests of importing countries. He said the new international agreement should provide for measures leading to multilateral commitments for the success of the commodity agreement and orderly development of international trade in sugar. He appealed to the developed countries to abolish tariff and non-tariff barriers on the import of sugar.

The conference convened under the auspices of UNCTAD was opened last week by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mr. Gamani Corea, who had also referred to the instability of the sugar market which, he said, was "damaging to the prospects of sound planning of investments in many developing countries substantially dependent on this crop."

Sanjay's evidence recorded

New Delhi, May 12 (Samachar) The Uttar Pradesh police have recorded the evidence of Sanjay Gandhi about in incident in which some shots were fired at his jeep in Amethi a couple of days before the country went to the polls.

According to official sources, Mr. Gandhi gave his version of the incident before a special team of the Sate's Criminal Investigation department.

The incident reportedly took place on the night of March 14 while Mr. Gandhi was touring Amethi, a constituency in Uttar Pradesh from where he contested election to the Lok Sabha (lower House). He escaped unhurt, however.

The jeep was examined by forensic experts who described the shots as those of a .32 bore revolver. One bullet was recoverd from the cushion of a seat.

The sources said Mr. Gandhi was questioned on the positioning of the alleged assailants' vehicle and as to why a security jeep, which normally travelled wth him, was not accompanying his party that particular night.

Police are meanwhile touring the spot where the incident occurred trying to reconstruct the crime for clues.

Cultural accord with Thailand

New Delhi, May 13 (Samachar) India and Thailand entered into an agreement to develop closer cultural relations.

The agreement envisages cooperation in the fields of art, culture, education including academic activities in the fields of science and technology, sports, public health and mass media of information.

This is proposed to be achieved by encouraging and facilitating reciprocal visits of delegations, experts, performing troupes and sports teams, exchange of books, periodicals and other publications exchange of films, documentaries radio and television programs, recordings.

House of jute

Madras, May 13 (Samachar A UNIDO housing project here has developed a cheap house using jute and resin.

Armand Winfield, Chief consultant of the project, says the new cheap house, developed after a few years' research, would help solve the housing problem.

The house, three metres by six metres, would cost about Rs. 3,300/- ($390) and would last about 20 to 30 years. The walls and roofs could be constructed and erected in a few hours without any power.

Mr. Winfield says a normal house with a thatched roof and mud walls would be cheaper but might have to be repaired periodically.

The new house, whose walls and roof would be a sandwhich construction of two thin layers of jute laminates supported in position by a corrugated laminate would be cooler than a thatched house.

It could be made fire-proof by using special resin and could withstand all kinds of weather conditions. This would be boon to slum-clearance schemes all over the country.

Mr. Winfield says these houses could be moved from place to place and erected within hours. Fishing boats and silos for grain storage could be also constructed under this project.

Fishing boats made of just and resin would cost about four times the ordinary boat. The jute boat could withstand rough weather and last more than 20 yeras.

Award for institute

New Delhi, May 14 (Samachar) The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad — an organisation under the control of the department of industrial development -has won an international award for the best contribution in the field of design in developing countries.

The award has been given by the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design.

Sanjay had access to files

New Delhi, May 16 (Samachar) Sanjay Gandhi, the younger son of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, had access to all government files, a former Cabinet Minister has disclosed.

Speaking at the inaugural session of the All India Congress Committee meeting T.A. Pai, Industry Minister in the previous Congress government, said Mr. Gandhi enjoyed this facility minus any responsibility such as imposed on Ministers by their oath of office.

Mr. Pai, who won the Lok Sabha (Lower House) election from Udipi constituency in Karnataka, charged Mr. Gandhi with interfering in the functioning of the government.

He decided on promotions and appointments and even dictated a Chief Minister about his cabinet appointments, Mr. Pai said.

"Officers started doing pilgrimage to him for promotions and the unobliging honest officers had to pay the penalty." Everyone sought to escape responsibility for their actions by lamenting that the instructions had come from "above or from the palace," Mr. Pai said.

He said there was an attempt to plant a reliable person in every important office and the system of administration was being geared to fulfil personal ambitions of a few.

Mr. Pai, who made these revelations during a debate on the party's political resolution, said had these efforts succeeded, the leadership would have been imposed upon the people from above and not from below, as it ought to be.

The "caucus" which had so misbehaved to please one person, had either the control of the former Prime Minister or claimed control where even she was helpless to act justly, Mr. Pai said.

"All these efforts would have resulted in not only the Congress organization, but even the (former) Prime Minister being reduced to a non-entity."

Congress gets ready for poll

New Delhi, May 16 (Samachar) Congress Parliamentary leader Y.B. Chavan called on the partymen to face the forthcoming Assembly elections in nine States "like brave men".

We must go and fight the elections with unity and confidence, Mr. Chavan, External affairs Minister in the previous Congress Government, told a meeting of the All India Congress Committee.

Moving the party's political resolution at the meeting, the Congress leader criticised the ruling Janata Government for its hurry in dissolving the State Legislatures so it may not have to seek the sanction of Parliament. Legislative Assemblies in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal Haryana, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan and Bihar were dissolved by an order issued by Acting President B.D. Jatti April 30. Alluding to suggestions that the Congress keep out of the coming poll, he said no political party with a past and a program and policy such as of the Congress could "run away from the field."

Mr. Chavan conceded that the Congress regime had misused powers and been overzealous in implementing some policies, which caused misunderstandings in the people and roused their anger. But, there would be no compromise in future with respect to two principles: democratic functioning of the paty and collective leadership for it, he claimed.

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WHAT IS IN A NAME

One may ask: What is in a name? Anyone who knows anything about realities as they exist now will readily answer: "Quite a lot." If there are any skeptics, try this trick. Look up the Want Ad columns in your newspaper and make up two applications for the job of your choice, one in the name of say Matthew Robertson and another in the name of Ramsubha Singh, keeping everything else identical. Watch the difference in the response rate. You will see that names are important.

At the community level, there has been quite a lot of confusion in the minds of many regarding our name. In other words, who we are? Are we Pakistani's ("Paks" for short, of course)? East Indians? Indians? The noun Indian has been so popular that several groups have attached a different adjective to it to establish their identity. Examples are: West Indians, East Indians, Native Indians, American Indians, Canadian Indians, etc. No one has yet succeeded in correcting the mistake that an ignorant Columbus made by calling the natives of this land Indians.

The native Indians, though not happy being called Indians, realize that history cannot be erased and therefore are reluctant to give up the use of that word to describe themselves. The real Indians from India thus find themselves in a dilemma? Who are we?

There are many who do not like the term East Indian. There is no country called East India. And East Indian often reminds one of East India Company. India is not part of the so-called East Indies either.

The use of the term Indian, in the context of the common usage of the term to refer to the native peoples will be most confusing. One has to be realistic. Nor do we want to battle the native Indians just for a name.

Perhaps the solution lies in using and popularising the term Indo-Canadians. It will show that we are Canadians, only that our origin is in India. There will be no mixing up with Canadian Indians, West Indians or Pakistanis.

Ending all political differences the constituent parties of the Central government officially merged under one brand name called the Janata Party. L to R Jagjivan Ram, Morarji Desai, Mr. Chandrashekhar and Atal Behari Vajpai at the Janata Party meeting after the merger. Mr. Chandrashekhar is the new Chairman of the party.

Open letter from Vancouver

The following petition, which is sort of an open letter, was sent jointly to the Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Immigration, Joe Clark, Leader of the Opposition, and Ed Broadbent, Leader of the NDP in the House of Commons. It has been signed by more than 2,000 people and was sent to Ottawa last week. It expresses the community's concern on several of the oppressive and repressive provisions of Bill C-24 the proposed Immigration Act which is now in second reading in the House of Commons.

In addition to the people in the Greater Vancouver area, the petition has been signed by people in Edmonton, Calgary, Port Alberni, Campbell River, Merritt and Prince Rupert. The entire petition has been completely published and publicized in the local Italian papers, L'Eco d'Italia and Marco Polo and the Chinese language papers, Chinatown News and China Today.

"We the undersigned, agree in principle, it is necessary to control the flow of immigration to Canada in line with the economic conditions in Canada. We strongly object to the language and the intent of the following sections of the proposed Immigration Act: Bill C-24. Therefore, we request you to make amendments and changes to this bill to reflect Canada's belief in fundamental human rights, Canada's stand against racial discrimination, Canada's respect for the due process of law and the Courts, and most important the desire of all Canadians to make our laws more humane and not invest any supreme and final power in any official which may be abused against innocent persons who may have no recourse to courts.

1. Section 1(f) requires that standards of admission do not discriminate on grounds of race, .

The bill does not spell out how this will be done. Is this window dressing? We don't think it is. How does the government plan to make sure that an applicant is not discriminated on the basis of race, national or geographic origin? Is this quota going to be further refined on a country by country basis? If so what are the rules?

3. Section 19(1((b(stipulates (that persons who are not in the opinion of an adjudicator (immigration officer) genuine immigrants — are not to be granted admission.

This section makes a complete mockery of the whole bill and the whole point system because the immigration officer can reject anyone on the basis of his opinions only irrespective of the applicant's qualification. This denial based upon opinion, suspicion or even a hunch cannot be appealed. To vest this much dictatorial authority in any officer is bad practice and quite open to abuse.

4. Section 27(1((f(gives power to the immigration officers to deport a person who "wilfully fails to support himself or any dependent member of his family in Canada" merely on the basis of the opinion of the immigration officer. This opinion cannot be contested in a court.

What about genuine immigrants who become unemployed due no fault of their own? What about strikes and picket lines, heaven knows we have lots of them every year, would the immigrant who refuses to cross a picket line be deported, especially if he does not have a big bank account? If they cross the picket line to please the immigration department, they will obviously be in conflict with their conscience and/or their co-workers.

"If the intent here is to save the welfare money, then we should amend the welfare regulations to state that only citizens are eligible for welfare. Why all of a sudden the threat of deportation? Do you want the immigrant to live in constant fear?

5. Section 104(1) authorises the immigration officers to issue warrants for arrest of immigrants based upon the opinion of the arresting officer. This is totally alien to the Canadian system of justice to combine the judge and the prosecutor all in one person.

6. Section 102(2) vests in every policeman and immigration officer the power to arrest without warrant and detain any immigrant. This is extremely repressive because the whole arrest and detention can be based upon opinions, rumour, inuendo and unsubstantiated material. This is contrary to all concepts of human rights. If there is evidence against any person, why not use them in courts? Where is the need to create two separate systems of justice: one for the immigrants and the other for citizens? Where is the need for this oppressive power?

7. Section 115 gives the total power to the minister to make any regulations and change them as he pleases. Why not publish the more important regulations and have a broad based discussion both outside and inside the Parliament? What are we scared about and what is there to hide? What guarantee is there that the regulations will be not equally oppressive and vest dictatorial powers in the hands of the officers and also make them not subject to Court scrutiny? Why should the government get a blank cheque simply because it is administrative convenience? The regulations should be published, debated and amended based upon constructive suggestions. This has special significance for regulations concerning Section (f) on racial discrimination and Section 7 on annual flows of immigrants.

8. Section 116 gives total authority to the Minister to make procedures. This is particularly significant if the point system is going to be changed. Why not publish the proposed point system now so that we can try to understand it? It is quite possible to monkey around the point system in such a way that certain races and nationalities can be kept out. Why not publish them now? What are we hiding? The point system and its general interpretation should be a part of the law so that it is not fooled around with.

9. Section 119 states that evidence in deportation hearings cannot be demanded to be produced in courts.

This is totally repressive and can give scope to use flimsy and unproven evidence in deportation hearings. The evidence used against the immigrants should be as good as to stand up for scrutiny in a court of law. Are we denying equal justice to the immigrants?

There are many other aspects of Bill C-24 that are ill advised. This is not and should become a partisan matter. Bill C-24 will affect immigrants and Canada for many years to come. We request careful consideration of our brief and amendments reflecting our suggestions."

Help for jail inmates

Jaipur, May 14 (Samachar): Several steps have been taken for imparting training in various arts and crafts to prisoners in Jaipur Central Jail in a bid to inculcate a spirit of self-reliance among them.

The prisoners manufactured goods valued at Rs. 5,31,000 ($59,000) during the last one and a half years, including cloth and carpets, according to official sources here.

Rise in iron exports

Calcutta, (Samachar): The Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited stepped up its export of steel material by 100 per cent in 1976-77 over the preceding year, thereby earning more than Rs 11 crores (12 million dollars) in foreign exchange, according to V.K. Dar, IISCO managing director.

Mr. Dar told newsmen about 80,000 tonnes of steel material had been exported to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and some countries in Europe, West Asia, South-East Asia, and Africa against 40,000 tonnes in 1975-76.

Speaking about the general working and progress of IISCO, he said the production of ingot steel and saleable steel in 1976-77 was 667,164 and 541,523 tonnes respectively, an increase of 5.9 per cent and 8.2 per cent.

The saleable steel produced last year at Burnpur was 67.5 per cent, of the rated capacity as against 13 percent at the time of takeover of the company by the government in July 1972. The proposed target of the rated capacity for 1977-78 was 85 percent, he said.

Mr. Dar said coal production at the IISCO collieries during the year under review was 8,34,375 tonnes.

Minister

[Excerpts from an address by Honourable Joseph P. G P.C., M.P. Minister of S Multiculturalism to the "Sel in Toronto" conference 1977 14, 1977]

Having just taken on responsibility, I want to meet as many of the groups, which sense form my new constitue as possible. I want to meet listen to you, because this is best way that I know to mak democratic government such we have in this country, work

Thisis particularly true o policy like Multiculturalism w is essentially a people policy. a policy that has, as its reaso being, the involvement of C dians in building understan among each other and crea the conditions in which member of Canadian Society can genuinely feel he is a member.

We are not building conc and marble monuments: we doing something more diffi and more important, we trying to develop self-respect respect for others - to demo rate that cultural variety and acceptance of it, contain benefits than liabilities.

This process is a two- street. If we want to understood and to have our dignity respected, then we m also try and understand others requires that we isolate th issues that we share in comm and concentrate on resolv them. It means that we must involved and become part of solution if we are not to be par the problem. In terms of community such as the Ind community it means, I susp that the focus must be on questions as:

What are our common conce in Canada today as people f the Indian subcontinent with much variety within our community?

Who else among Canadi shares similar concerns similar experiences?

How can we mutually sup each other in order to produce desired results?

These questions are be asked in various forums such this one, and some answers being found. The fact that different organizations have co together to put on this confere is one indication of this.

Even a superficial reading the newspapers and an exam tion of the discussions held ea today make some of the proble being experienced by the Ind community self-evident — ra attacks in the subway, incide of discrimination in housing, social difficulties of parents young caused by abrupt con with different lifestyles.

SOLUTION

I would love to stand here tell you I have a solution to one more of these problems wh would mean, for example, that this time next year no person Canada will ever suspect he been denied an apartm because of the color of his skin his dress. It would be easy accompany this with a ring denunciation of discriminati for the evil that it so obviously

But the fact is I do not have instant solution. What we do h is an approach and a commitm on the part of the Fede Government which is reflected our Multicultural Policy and Programs.

It is an approach that relie good deal on Canadians the selves — the people who in final analysis will decide the k

Minister decries racist attacks

[Excerpts from an address by the Honourable Joseph P. Guay, P.C., M.P. Minister of State Multiculturalism to the "Indians in Toronto" conference 1977 May 14, 1977]

Having just taken on this responsibility, I want to meet with as many of the groups, which in a sense form my new constituency, as possible. I want to meet and listen to you, because this is the best way that I know to make a democratic government such as we have in this country, work.

This is particularly true of a policy like Multiculturalism which is essentially a people policy. It is a policy that has, as its reason for being, the involvement of Canadians in building understanding among each other and creating the conditions in which each member of Canadian Society — can genuinely feel he is a full member.

We are not building concrete and marble monuments: we are doing something more difficult and more important, we are trying to develop self-respect and respect for others - to demonstrate that cultural variety and the acceptance of it, contain more benefits than liabilities.

This process is a two-way street. If we want to be understood and to have our own dignity respected, then we must also try and understand others. It requires that we isolate those issues that we share in common and concentrate on resolving them. It means that we must be involved and become part of the solution if we are not to be part of the problem. In terms of a community such as the Indian community it means, I suspect, that the focus must be on such questions as:

What are our common concerns in Canada today as people from the Indian subcontinent with so much variety within our own community?

Who else among Canadians shares similar concerns and similar experiences?

How can we mutually support each other in order to produce the desired results?

These questions are being asked in various forums such as this one and some answers are being found. The fact that six different organizations have come together to put on this conference is one indication of this.

Even a superficial reading of the newspapers and an examination of the discussions held earlier today make some of the problems being experienced by the Indian community self-evident — racial attacks in the subway, incidents of discrimination in housing, the social difficulties of parents and young caused by abrupt contact with different lifestyles.

SOLUTION

I would love to stand here and tell you I have a solution to one or more of these problems which would mean, for example, that by this time next year no person in Canada will ever suspect he has been denied an apartment because of the color of his skin or his dress. It would be easy to accompany this with a ringing denunciation of discrimination, for the evil that it so obviously is.

But the fact is I do not have an instant solution. What we do have is an approach and a commitment on the part of the Federal Government which is reflected in our Multicultural Policy and its Programs.

It is an approach that relies a good deal on Canadians themselves — the people who in the final analysis will decide the kind of society this is and is going to be; the people who in their daily contact with each other develop an understanding and an expertise in dealing with particular problems at the grass-roots level.

Before going further I would like to try and place Canada's multicultural policy in the context of Canadian society as it is evolving.

In many ways we are a nation of immigrants and a nation of minorities. Over the course of generations people from all corners of the world have come to this country to join with the indigenous peoples and make a future for themselves and their children.

Conditions in this country have not always been kind to newcomers. But this country did offer hope and opportunity. It offered land and jobs and political and social freedom which, while not complete, was certainly an improvement on the situations many of them left.

There was injustice and discrimination and neglect of minorities. The histories of the Irish natives, Japanese and the Chinese contain many examples. There were very great adjustments to be made in terms of the physical nature of this country and its social structure.

ADJUSTMENTS

These adjustments were made and the success and contributions of these Canadians from other parts of the world influenced the patterns of Canadian development and thought.

Several things evolved. One is a concern for individual rights and dignity, pushed in many cases by those who have themselves felt the absence of their protection in Canada or in their homeland.

At the same time there developed an awareness that individual rights cannot be divorced form the broader issue of the relationships between cultural groups.

DIVERSITY

The fact is, diversity has become a Canadian fact of life; it is something Canadians are living and practicing every day whether they always fully realize it or not.

The last Canadian census, for example, showed that less than half of the population was of British origin; twenty-nine per cent or six million Canadians were primarily French-speaking. About the same number of Canadians are from other backgrounds.

We in Canada have firmly turned our back on the ideas and fears that created the "Komagata Maru" incident just over 60 years ago. Tremendous progress has been made particularly since the Second World War. World War II as much as anything brought home how much Canada and Canadians benefited from the contribution of people from all racial and ethnic backgrounds.

In recent days the government has proclaimed or is introducing new legislation in the areas of human rights, citizenship and immigration. All these efforts have involved a great deal of consultation with minority groups.

These acts eliminate holdovers that are incompatible with the goals that I have been describing. They reflect the realization that members of ethnocultural minorities have historically become participants and contributors to the welfare of Canada in very short order. Human rights and anti-discrimination goals are enshrined in law. Such things as hate telephone calls and messages are outlawed. Mechanisms for investigating human rights abuses and enforcing the finding through sanctions, including heavy fines, are being established.

LIMITATIONS

This is one way of demonstrating a commitment, and of changing conditions. But it has its limitations. Human rights commissions and investigations are a quasi-judicial approach which, by their nature, focus primarily on correcting individual abuses.

As experience has shown, governments can pass all kinds of laws; and sometimes we are accused of passing too many, but they need general support among the population to be effective.

This is where a policy like Multiculturalism comes in. Multiculturalism is geared to promoting a climate in which intolerance finds it hard to flourish.

It is based on developing, among Canadians of all backgrounds, an appreciation of the value of different cultures that will counterbalance the all too human tendency to be suspicious of things we are not familiar with.

In trying to do this we are aware that it is often difficult for minority groups, by themselves, to sustain basic activities. These activities assist in making them feel at ease and provide a focus from which they can share their concerns among themselves and with others.

So we support activities by community groups: We help fund conferences and workshops through which ideas and new approaches can be proposed and tried. We help produce studies and educational materials which can be used in the school and university system, which are important factors in determining future attitudes in this country.

I think it is important to recognize that, particularly for people who are recent arrivals in this country, there will always be initial difficulties. What we can do is try and minimize these difficulties by assisting in specific areas, such as language acquisition, as we do, and drawing on existing communities to help smooth their transition.

DIFFICULTIES

The difficulties being encountered by the Indian community in Canada are many.

I do not want to draw exact parallels, but there seems to be general similarities in many of the things you are trying to do with what other Canadians are also trying to do.

Multiculturalism, which is involved in bringing groups together, is one way of establishing that we do have common aspirations and common problems we can work on together. It is through programs at the federal, provincial and municipal levels that we earnestly believe that we can develop a more tolerant and understanding society. A society which recognizes the value of cultural pluralism. However, this can only be done through the active involvement and cooperation of organizations such as yours. I know you have done much to assist members of your community and I ask you to assist me in developing a society of which we can all be proud. A society of united and committed Canadians.

Breaking Samachar monopoly

By A. Hadia Man

The Janata party government has true to its commitment to the electorate, repealed the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, which was included in the ninth schedule of the constitution, and restored the privilege of publishing true reports of the proceedings in parliament without being exposed to any civil or criminal action. This privilege was lost when the measure providing such protection - popularly known as the Feroze Gandhi Act - was repealed in the wake of the emergency.

The newly-elected government has also revoked the ban on releasing government advertisements to 91 newspapers and periodicals which were "blacklisted" by the previous government for not "falling in line."

The government has also made known its policy to break the monopoly of Samachar news agency created by the Congress government to control the news media. The union information minister has announced the appointment of a committee to review the working of the country's only "integrated" news agency and to recommend its future plan of action. The government has expressed its desire to support any move for starting one or more news agencies.

In 1954 the press commission had suggested tat there should be at least two news agencies. It felt there should be competition in this sphere to promote functional efficiency.

UNFAIR

The country had two well-knit English language news agencies - Press Trust of India (PTI) and United News of India (UNI) - until they were forced to merge in February 1976 against the wishes of their managements and a section of their employees. The former government had put "unfair" pressure on these organisations in a number of ways. Apart from crippling them economically, the Press Information Bureau did not hesitate to even distort the decision of the UNI board, made on January 10, 1976, that it had agreed to "consider" the merger proposal. However, an unofficial handout said UNI "has agreed to merge." Both the managements and the unions of PTI and UNI were hustled into passing resolutions seeking "voluntary" merger. The credibility of the agencies was changed to "Samachar" on February 1, 1976, although they started functioning from a single point only on April 2.

Various statements made within and outside parliament have deplored the manner in which Samachar was functioning during the emergency. It was actually reduced to a mouthpiece of the ruling coterie of the previous government and not only distorted news, but did much to supress it.

SACKED

Although Samachar was formed by merging two English and two language news agencies, the organization was for all practical purposes run by one of its constituent units. All their metropolitan centres were running at the whims of the bosses of the major unit, although they are not officially designated by Samachar. According to reports, over 90 percent of the transfers effected so far had uprooted the staff of the erstwhile minor units. Indeed, many stringers, mostly belonging to the "under-privileged" units were repeatedly sacked.

The viability of Samachar is also at stake. Its rate-structure, although it is registered under the Societies Act, is highly "irrational and because of it many newspapers will no doubt have second thoughts over subscribing to it if and when another agency comes. It is believed that the organisation is already running under loss while its commitment to the employees has increased.

Samachar also failed to cater to the needs of the small and medium newspapers since it gave them only "restricted" coverage in accordance with the old PTI rule. UNI however used to give such newspapers full coverage of events at a "fair" price.

It seems the Janata party government is genuinely interested in breaking this unhealthy monopoly.

According to available reports, legally, both the English language news agencies continue to exist and they can be put on their feet with relatively much less expenditure than what would be needed for starting new organisation. They have the men, machines and materials to run the show. The two language news agencies can, however, be amalgamated into one in order to ensure their economic viability and organizational efficiency.

ECONOMICS

The government should also look into the economics of all these agencies vis-a-vis their newspaper subscribers. On an average, a newspaper depends on agency copy to the extent of 60 to 70 percent. Some people have suggested that the newspapers be asked to pay 5 percent of their total expenditure for this purpose. The fact remains however that a rationalisation of the rate-structure of news agencies is long overdue. In this connection the Bhabatosh Dutta committee report on newspaper economics might help solve the problem.

At the same time it would also perhaps be desirable to look into the difficulties and problems of feature agencies. Although some of these syndicates have been making a noteworthy contribution to the healthy growth of journalism in the country, they have seldom received the attention and recognition they deserve. Feature syndicates need to be encouraged because a large number of freelancers are dependent on them and also because smaller papers rely on their services for quality articles and commentaries by specialists at modest rates.

NPA Feature Service

MOVING?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Papers presented at

Indians in Toronto Conference

[The following are abstracts of papers presented at the Indians in Toronto Conference recently.]

By Dr. Josephine C. Naidoo
Psychology Department
Wilfrid Laurier University
Waterloo, Ontario

The entry into and the fullest participation in the Canadian society by east Indian women is a contemporary question of urgent dimensions. The east Indian community as well as the larger Canadian society can only gain from the fullest contribution and the active commitment of all segments of the population to Canada, her institutions and her people.

A nucleus of talented, well-educated women is currently engaged in productive roles in Canadian institutions and among Canadian people, but many more can (and should) be attracted to fuller participation in the larger society.

The recommendations suggested are based on insights gleaned from the following sources of empirical data:

(i) An in-depth survey of selected aspects of the adolescent socialization, role perceptions, , self-identity and achievement motivation of women of east Indian origins residing in two Ontario cities.

(ii) A short questionnaire asking Canadian respondents as to how east Indian women "come across to them so as to determine the characteristics that were liked, and those that were not.

(iii) Informal naturalistic observations and conversations with Canadians and Indians on the entry and potential contribution of east Indian women to the larger Canadian society.

The recommendations are viewed within the conceptual perspective of male-femaleness prevailing in the east Indian and north American cultures and related cultural, religious and philosophical variables. Data relevant to these variables are based on a review of pertinent literature and content are based on a review of pertinent literature and content analyses of responses made to appropriate questions in the major survey.

The terminates with a consideration of three dimensions relating to broader lines about the woman's role in society and the facilitation of her fullest participation. These dimensions are:

(i) Woman's role in society, male attitudes, shared roles in the marriage setting and male liberation.

(ii) Duality of cultural demands on the east Indian woman from home and host cultures, and, as well, the experiences of women in other minority groups confronted with similar conflicting cultural demands.

(iii) Achievement, education and learning for women as viewed in the east Indian culture versus north American culture; the potential effect of these attitudes on achievement and learning for women more generally.

IMAGE OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE CANADIAN SOCIETY

By Professor O.P. Dwivedi
Department of Political Studies
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

This paper portrays the image of Indian immigrants as presented by the mass media to the Canadian society. The paper emphasizes the role of the press (specifically, the information printed in the two Toronto dailies, the Star and the Globe and Mail) in public education and in appealing to the emotions of the majority in the society. As such, the paper examines the current scene regarding the image of Indian immigrants in the Toronto area, especially since the 1972 October election, and the role of the media in forming that image. Also discussed is the question of what the immigrants can do to improve upon their image in the society, an image which is formed partly due to their own mistake and partly due to the negative and erroneous beliefs held by some members of the host community. The paper offers a prognosis for the future direction of the immigrants.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT OF EAST INDIANS IN TORONTO

By Professor Shankar A. Yelaja
Faculty of Social Work
Wilfrid Laurier University
Waterloo, Ontario

The immigration of east Indians to Canada is explained by "push" factors relating to the socio-economic and political conditions prevailing in India and by the "pull" factors connected with the perceived availability of better economic opportunities in Canada. However, the experience of settlement and adjustment has not been a happy one for the migrant.

This paper examines the factors that affect the immigrant's employment and economic adjustment in Canada. These factors are: (1) economic conditions, (2) public opinion on immigration, and, (3) racial attitudes. Based on the above examination, the paper offers some practical suggestions to make the process of adjustment a positive experience for the east Indian immigrant. It is proposed that possibilities for offering employment training, creating jobs, instituting business management programs, counselling and encouraging a sense of community be explored by the east Indian community if an end is to be put to the oppressive conditions of economic and social insecurity encountered by the immigrant.

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION LAWS AND THEIR IMPACT

By Samir Basu
Secretary, National
Association for
Canadians with
Origins in India,
West Hill, Ontario

The paper presents a short history of Canada's immigration policies, laws and practices. Some reference is made to the situation before the act of 1952 was introduced. The regulations which followed that act, the act itself and the recent immigration practices are discussed. Finally, comments are made on the new immigration act as contained in Bill C24 and on the ways in which it may alter future immigration to Canada. Remarks are made, as well, about the interests of Asian Indians and the question of family reunification. Wherever possible, statistical data are presented for factual information.

THE SCHOOLING [DE-SCHOOLING] OF EAST INDIAN CHILDREN: SCOPE, COPE AND HOPE

By Dee G. Karnahan
Teacher, Etobicoke Board
of Education
Etobicoke, Ontario

This paper seeks (1) to identify the problems east Indian children face in their new learning environment, and, (2) to suggest ways and means by which the educational system, all three levels of government, concerned agencies, as well as parents, teachers and social workers can alleviate these problems and help the students to become upright and respected citizens of their adopted society.

The problems encountered by east Indian students are social, cultural, psychological and academic. They result from lack of proficiency in English, a generally weak academic background, shyness and inhibition, isolation, and, not least of all, unfamiliar socio-cultural surroundings. It is felt that these problems can be solved through extension and intensification of teacher training in the cultural, linguistic and educational backgrounds of students from other countries, wider cooperation with informed groups and individuals in areas such as curriculum planning, and, finally, coordinated efforts by municipal, provincial and federal agencies.

10,000 listen to guru

Montreal The man who says he is God came to the Montreal Forum yesterday and preached before nearly 10,000 worshippers of the Divine Light Mission.

The man, guru Maharaj Ji, delivered a two-hour speech to followers who hung on every word. After a short intermission, he returned to the dais dressed in a red and orange velvet suit. A woman placed a large gold crown on his head and kissed his feet.

On Saturday, the first of the two-day program, the entire congregation kissed the guru's feet during a six-hour procession.

The guru gained popularity about five years ago when he migrated to North America from India. He was 14 at that time.

"It's not the matter of us and we and all that, it's just between you and me, it's the bond... Let it become more and more and more strong... Let that happen, let that flow... This is the season of love," the guru said to wild cheers.

The guru sat with folded arms about 30 feet above the crowd on a white platform decorated with flowers. An extensive closed-circuit TV system carried the image of the guru around the Forum. Most people were between the ages of 18 and 30, and many had brought young children. Most were smiling during the entire event, and they often linked arms, swayed and sang folk-rock style songs.

One song went: "You are my mother and you are my father, you are my brother and you are my friend, you are my riches, my lord to me. Guru Mahara Ji, My liberation is within you."

The "premmies," as the devotees are called, each paid $14 to attend the festival and many had come from as far away as Colorado on special charter flights. The Globe and Mail

Reaction to immigration bill

After considerable discussion, the NACOI Executive feel that the new Act as proposed by the Honourable Minister of Manpower and Immigration to the Parliament, is long on principles but short on its practical ramifications. The following are some of our reactions to the Bill.

We are grateful that the Government, at long last, has recognized that the new immigration policy should be based on the promotion of 1) non-discrimination, 2) family reunification and 3) multiracial and multicultural nature of our society. We would like to extend our gratitude to the Government for moving in the direction of equality of human dignity and as a result would like to support the principles of the new Bill.

We also welcome the fact that the Bill proclaims that immigrants are not only economically beneficial to Canada, but also participate in the growth and development of its sociocultural elements which are important for the vitality of our nation. We also feel that the proposal for more active communications with the provinces and the more active role that they are expected to play in the future will only benefit the country and the new immigrants coming to this nation. Greater latitutde in terms of accepting refugees is also heartening considering the present political and economic state of affairs of the world of which we are a vital part.

In spite of the principles expounded by the new Bill, we are deeply concerned about certain of its practical ramifications.

1) Residential Requirements

There is a definite contradication in proposing that new immigrants go to certain areas of Canada to reside at least for some period of time while at the same time saying that the new immigration policies stand for family reunification. We are concerned that:

a) It would be extremely difficult if not impossible for family members living in the major cities of Canada to arrange jobs in other centres of Canada to satisfy the employment requirements of the new Bill.

b) Presuming a job can be arranged away from the major centres, it is evident that family reunification means Torontonian or Vancouverite brothers and sisters having part of their family living in Edmonton or in Fredericton, not by choice but by requirement.

c) Relating to the above factors is the whole problem of policing to make sure that people are residing where they say they are. We would like to point out that not only a contradiction in the principles of the bill is evoked, but this clause is impractical and would encourage wide-spread disrespect for this law.

2) Nomination Clause

The new Bill in our view renders the nomination clause almost completely irrelevant. We are sure you are aware of the immigration statistics and its breakdown in terms of independent, sponsored and nominated categories in more recent years, especially since 1973. It is clear that the independent category from Asia has been dramatically reduced while remaining somewhat stable from Europe and the USA. It is now almost impossible to bring brothers and sisters from India until a job has been secured. We feel that in spite of the fact that a nominating relative is able to provide certain predetermined points for the new applicant, a nominated brother or sister stands roughly the same chance of getting an immigration visa as an independent applicant.

3) Occupational Stratification

Related to the above problem is the fact that we are extremely concerned about the non-stratified nature of new immigration from India to Canada. It is becoming more and more evident that not only the immigration from India in the nominated and independent category has dropped, but it is also being concentrated mainly in lower socio-economic categories. What we are faced with is a hesitation on the part of employers to hire Indians in the middle or upper-range professions. This is not only due to the employers' unfamiliarity and non-confidence - frequently unsubstantiated - in the educational system of India, but also due to the prevailing racial attitudes. We are concerned that by bringing in immigrants only at one socio-economic level, we are not only violating the non-discriminatory principles of the Bill but are also implicitly compounding the existing racial problems of Canada by not encouraging immigration of peoples with origins in India at all occupational levels.

4) National Advisory Committee on Immigration

NACOI would like to suggest that apart from incorporating changes in the proposed Bill, a serious consideration be given to establish a Citizen's Advisory Committee to supervise on the quarterly immigration flow and to observe that the principles of the new immigration policy are implemented in practice. The Citizen's Advisory Committee should include members from all communities, particularly those representing the more recent immigrants.

5) Right to Appeal

We strongly feel that there should be a specific clause in the Bill to give a right to appeal by Canadians in case their relatives are turned down. Related to this matter we would also like to see that the rejection of an application for nominated relatives should provide details and the reasons for rejection.

6) Regulations

There seems to be a great deal of uncertainty concerning the regulations guiding the proposed Bill. It is our feeling that the regulations have the impact of substantially modifying the Immigration Bill. Consequently we would like to urge you to make these documents public so that they can be reviewed and understood by the concerned citizens.

7) Discretionary Powers

We are also concerned about such areas as the discretionary power of the immigration officers both abroad and at home as well as such other related issues as immigration settlement services and racial matters etc.

Given our concerns as mentioned above, we would like to have an opportunity to meet with you and to propose specific changes in the Immigration Bill and to suggest procedures for implementation to minimize the discrepancies between principles and actual procedures. We can assure you that our attempt would be to justify our concerns so that a better understanding and rapport can be created between the government and our community.

G.S. Paul [Chair]
Immigration Sub-Committee
B.Dhillon
S.Basu

gration bill

...etermined policy for the new ...icant, a nonfamilial brother or ...r stands roughly the same ...ce of getting an immigration ... as an independent applicant.

...ccupational Classification

...lated to the above problem is ...fact that we are extremely ...erned about the non-discreti... nature of new immigration ... India to Canada. It is ...ming more and more evident ... not only the immigration ... India in the nominated and ...pendent category has ...ped, but it is also being ...ntrated mainly in lower ...-economic categories. What ...re faced with is a hesitation ...he part of employers to hire ...ns in the middle or upper- ...e professions. This is not ... due to the employers' ...miliarity and non-confidence ...quently unsubstantiated - in ...educational system of India, ...also due to the prevailing ... attitudes. We are concern... ...at by bringing in immigrants ...t one socio-economic level, ...re not only violating the ...discriminatory principles of ...Bill but are also implicitly ...ounding the existing racial ...ems of Canada by not ...raging immigration of ...es with origins in India at all ...national levels.

...tional Advisory Committee ...migration

...would like to suggest ... incorporating ... Bill, a ...

...

...

Films

BALIKA BODHU

Directed by Tarun Mazumdar
Produced by Shakti Sangstha

This film is a faithful reproduction in Hindi of the original Bengali version that Mazumdar directed some nine years ago, but it is mounted on a larger scale and is splashed with colour. The broad outline of the story: For a **bahlika bodhu** (child-bride), marriage means little more than the expansion of her circle of friends and relations.

It is only after a visit to Konarak's sculptural splendour that celebrates love and sex in rock and stone that the child awakens into a woman.

The film mirrors the middle-class family mores of not so long ago and this helps to endow it with certain contemporaneity. Nandu Bhattacharjee's camera work is lively and is in keeping with the theme. The tempo of the film is slow, but is directed with the same sentimental simplicity as the original Bengali film.

Rajni Sharma, in her debut, enacts the child-bride well enough even with innocent nonchalance, but lacks the elusive charm of Moushami Chatterjee's lisping dialogue delivery. Kajri as **balika-bodhu's** sister-in-law matches her bridal beauty. But Sachin as the husband is not as expressive as he was in **Geet Gaata Chal**. Preeti Ganguli seems to gain confidence with each new film. Prema Narayan and Paincal are inelegant in their foisted dance-and-song sequence, which could have easily been dispensed with for the better.

Shahd Kumar's dialogue is written in conversational style which takes care of the Bengali milieu as well as the colloquial Hindi idiom.

PAAPI

Directed and Produced by O P Ralhan

As a professional film-maker, Ralhan is one of Bombay's top-most showmen, trading in big-budget star-cast. While in **Phool aur Pathar**, he set in the new-vendetta-wave trend, in **Paapi**, he sets on the road his own style of comedy which is buffoonery with a serious intent. The top-notchers in "**Paapi**" Sunil Dutt, Sanjeev Kumar, Zeenat Aman, Prem Chopra, Padma Khanna, Reena Roy, etc. appear only to play to their set image.

It looks like that Ralhan's films must all have a bathing scene, and here it is Hina Kausar who is seen to advantage. But this story "of pio, sinner and sinned" does not even have the merit of at least surprise which enlivened some of Ralhan's earlier flicks.

DARSHAK

SAVING ORANGE ORCHARDS

The West Bengal government has plans to improve the yields of orange and other temperate fruits, both in quality and quantity, in the hilly areas of Darjeeling. State authorities are having the entire area under orange cultivation sprayed with prophylactic.

Glimpses of Canada ...3

By Leila Nair

Dear Boys and Girls:

This time I am going to give you an American Indian legend that seems sheer heart warming exercise of imaginative thought to me.

Have you seen pictures of the Loon? The beautiful necklace strung around it and the filigreed look of its back? Well, here's the story behind it.

On the banks of the Nicola River, in the village of Shulus, lived an old medicine man called Kelora. He was blind and miserably poor, but sunny tempered. Rain or shine, he stayed out all day, serene in a dream world all his own. His wife nagged him at times for being so useless, but it made no impression on him.

Then came a very wet summer when the villages did not get to dry as many berries, or collect as many smoked salmon as they usually did for the winter. To make matters worse an extra long and severe cold spell followed. Men and animals alike were threatened with starvation.

Kelora called the Village Chief to him and warned: "The wolves are hungry. Take care of the children."

The chief, already beside himself with worry, had no time for a blind old crank. So he went about his business more harried than ever.

Two days later, some villagers heard a little cry from the river bank and hurried over. All they saw were bright red blood stains on the snow, a little cap of squirrel skin, a few small footprints and a large grey wolf ambling off into the woods.

That was just the beginning. As days went by, even the grown-ups found themselves in danger, and they were too weak and helpless to do anything about it.

Kelora felt it was time for him to act. He, and he alone knew that it was in such situations that his guiding spirit, the Loon, bestowed him with special powers. He cleansed himself in the river, rubbing himself with hemlock twigs till his skin almost bled. Then he sang his sacred songs and wore his special collar of dentalium shells. He picked up his bow and arrow, and called to his wife to lead him to the edge of the woods.

He was so much an object of ridicule in the village that as they passed the children called out: "Are you going to throw him to the wolves?" But Kelora just walked on in his usual absent fashion.

Once there, he stationed himself facing the woods with the arrow poised on his bow. When he felt direction, he let the arrow fly and down went a huge wolf hiding behind a brush. So, all through the winter Kelora defended the village.

His vigil ended when spring came, and with it the long drawn, quavering cry of the Loon. His heart thrilled to the sound in gratitude and exhileration.

Kelora went down to the lake and cried: "Oh, my Father, the Loon, please help me."

Close by him he heard a voice say: "What is it that my son desires?" Kelora said: "I am blind, Father. I wish to see."

The voice said: "Climb on my back, hold me tight and hold your breath." Down he was plunged to the bottom of the lake, four times in all and when he came up, he cried: "I see, I see!"

He turned to thank the Loon, but it was already quietly swimming away. Kelora had to let him see the fullness of his heart, so he hastily got his precious necklace of shells off his neck, and tossed it gently in a wide sweep to the bird almost disappearing from his sight.

The necklace spun through the air and settled snugly around the Loon's neck. A few of the shells broke away and fell on his back. And thats where you see them today.

You know, in India, we have a similar story to explain how the squirrel got those pretty stripes on his back. See if you can get Mon or Dad to tell you about it.

Ontario will help employers pay the salaries of youth hired for the summer months.

Here's how the program works.

If you operate a business or farm and create a new position for the summer, the Ontario Youth Employment Program will give you a grant of $1 per hour toward the wages of an unemployed youth you hire for the job.

As a matter of fact, grants are available for up to six new positions per business or farm for each operational site, and you may hire any unemployed youth between the ages of 15 and 24 who lives in Ontario and is eligible to work here.

The program will be in effect from May 30th to September 16th, 1977, but the full 16 week commitment is not required.

Employer application forms for the Ontario Youth Employment Program are available through your local Canada Manpower Centres and, because grant funds are limited, should be submitted as soon as possible.

For more information, contact your local Canada Manpower Centre or:

Ontario Youth Secretariat
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1A3
Phone (416) 965-5627

Ontario Youth Secretariat
Margaret Birch,
Provincial Secretary
for Social Development

William Davis,
Premier

Province of Ontario

Ship owner

One of the world's richest m
files to Canada this month to si
up the place. Or rather, to ha
his family do so. The man is Ra
Tikkoo, the aristocratic Kashm
shipowner who is fleeing Brita
to get away from trade uni
power. He is going to li
permanently in Canada or t
U.S., depending on the choice
his wife and two sons, Vikram a
Neel, aged 12 and 10.

Tikkoo is a dapper, handson
man of 44 with dark liquid ey
and dashing grey sideburns.
talked to him for two happy hou
in his Park Lanes office ju
before he flew to Washingt
aboard a Concorde airliner Apri
for a holiday in Nassau, af
which he and his family go
Canada to look around with a vi
to settling, perhaps in Toronto
Montreal. Canada will be
trial. Mrs. Tikkoo and
children know and like New Yo
but they have never been
Canada. "I am a good fam
man," Mr. Tikkoo told me. "I a
leaving it entirely up to them."

His own preference, I deduce
is the U.S. He listened gravely
my zealous efforts to boo
Canada. "Let us be fair, after a
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have a very soft spot for them
They may seem a bit brash b
they don't mean it. I like N
York and Houston and L
Angeles. Americans are le
reserved than the English, w
are always curbing their em
tions, holding themselves in."

He likes Canada. He se

Indian stude essay co

A Thai, an Indian and
Indonesian won **The Asia Student's** 25th Annual Essa
Competition on "Cultural E
change: What Asians Can Off
Americans."

First prize winner, Thamrongs
Moenjak from Thailand, is
doctoral candidate in the Facu
of Curriculum and Foundation
College of Education, Ohio St
University in Columbus, Ohio.

Second prize winner, Shas
Ranjan Pandey, who also won
second prize in this contest l
year, hails from India, and
currently a research assistant
the Fusion Research Cent
University of Texas, Austin.

Richard Giap P. Tan of Indone
is the third prize winner. Mr. T
is currently a Ph.D. candida
studying International Educati
at the Graduate School
Education, University of Calif
nia, Santa Barbara.

First prize winner will receiv
cash award of $200, while
second and third prize winn
will receive awards of $1
respectively.

Ajay Kumar Pande of India,
graduate student in Chemist
studying at the State University
New York, in Albany;

G. Thirugnanam of India,
junior at the University
Washington in Seattle, majori
in English.

First prize winner will receive
cash award of $200, while t
second and third prize winne
will receive $150 and $1
respectively.

All three top winners will recei
Certificates of Merit.

The winners of this year's ess
competition were selected by
panel of three judges: Mr. Za
Azraai, Malaysian Ambassador
the United States; Lieutenan
General Sahibzada Yaqub-Kha
Pakistani Ambassador to t
United States; and Senator
William Fulbright of the Unit

Ship owner to Canada?

One of the world's richest men flies to Canada this month to size up the place. Or rather, to have his family do so. The man is Ravi Tikkoo, the aristocratic Kashmiri shipowner who is fleeing Britain to get away from trade union power. He is going to live permanently in Canada or the U.S., depending on the choice of his wife and two sons, Vikram and Neel, aged 12 and 10.

Tikkoo is a dapper, handsome man of 44 with dark liquid eyes and dashing grey sideburns. I talked to him for two happy hours in his Park Lanes office just before he flew to Washington aboard a Concorde airliner April 2 for a holiday in Nassau, after which he and his family go to Canada to look around with a view to settling, perhaps in Toronto or Montreal. Canada will be an ideal ... Mrs. Tikkoo and the children know and like New York, but they have never been to Canada. "I am a good family man," Mr. Tikkoo told me. "I am leaving it entirely up to them."

His own preference, I deduced, is the U.S. He listened gravely to my zealous efforts to boost Canada. "Let us be fair, after all, to the Americans," he said. "I have a very soft spot for them. They may seem a bit brash but they don't mean it. I like New York and Houston and Los Angeles. Americans are less reserved than the English, who are always curbing their emotions, holding themselves in."

He likes Canada. He sees Toronto as a vibrant, "spread out" metropolis. "I like the tranquility of Canada," he said. "There is something very peaceful, yet very efficient. There is room for talent. You work hard and you have the spirit of free enterprise."

With an assurance that might sound arrogant in others, he said that if the choice falls on Canada, "I will be able to do something useful for the country."

Wherever he went in North America, he was confident he could create a bigger empire than the multi-million one he now has. Whatever happens he wants to be close to the U.S., "a place where democracy works." In Britain, Parliament has become a collective dictatorship.

He leaves Britain reluctantly, soured by union action in tying up one of his tankers. The recent strike which he boldly broke cost him nearly one million dollars, he told me. His fleet contains two of the world's three largest vessels, and he has contracted to buy three nuclear tankers worth 325 million sterling apiece.

One remarkable aspect is that Tikkoo the Tycoon should come from a landlocked mountainous state in the Himalayas to be a multimillionaire shipping magnate. His record is controversial. For my part I found him candid, personable and impressive. We had instant rapport. I hope his family opts for Canada.

[The ottawa Journal]

Indian students do well in essay competition

A Thai an Indian and an Indonesian won **The Asian Student's** 25th Annual Essay Competition on "Cultural Exchange: What Asians Can Offer Americans."

First prize winner, Thamrongsak Moeniat from Thailand, is a doctoral candidate in the Faculty of Curriculum and Foundations, College of Education, Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.

Second prize winner, Shashi Ranjan Pandey, who also won a second prize in this contest last year, hails from India, and is currently a research assistant at the Fusion Research Center, University of Texas, Austin.

Richard Glap P. Tan of Indonesia is the third prize winner. Mr. Tan is currently a Ph.D. candidate studying International Education at the Graduate School of Education, University of California, Santa Barbara.

First prize winner will receive a cash award of $200, while the second and third prize winners will receive awards of $100 respectively.

Ajay Kumar Pande of India, a graduate student in Chemistry, studying at the State University of New York, in Albany.

G. Thirugnanam of India, a junior at the University of Washington in Seattle, majoring in English.

First prize winner will receive a cash award of $200, while the second and third prize winners will receive $150 and $100 respectively.

All three top winners will receive Certificates of Merit.

The winners of this year's essay competition were selected by a panel of three judges: Mr. Zain Azraai, Malaysian Ambassador to the United States; Lieutenant General Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, Pakistani Ambassador to the United States; and Senator J. William Fulbright of the United States.

Honorable Mention Awards

Seven other contestants have won honorable mention awards for their essays and will each receive a Certificate of Merit. They are:

Syamal K. Ghosh of India, who is a graduate student in Economics at Iowa State University, in Ames, Iowa;

Vincent S. Pereira, also of India, who is studying Counseling and Psychology at Loyola University in Chicago, Illinois;

S. Ahmad of Pakistan, in the Graduate English program at Indiana University, Bloomington;

Swarna Wijetunge, a Fulbright scholar from Sri Lanka, studying Teacher Education at Columbia University Teachers' College, in New York;

Dutta elected to fellowship

Milwaukee, Wisc, May 2 1977

P.C. Dutta, M.D., F.R.C.P., has been elected to Fellowship in The American Academy of Allergy. The announcement was made at the recently concluded annual business meeting of the Academy which took place during the first American Congress of Allergy and Immunology in New York City.

A member of the Academy since 1974, Dr. Dutta was honored for proficiency in the practice of allergy. He is a graduate of Patna Medical College, India.

Dr. Dutta is an active consultant/staff member of the Scarborough Centenary Hospital in West Hill, Ontario. He is a resident of Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.

Multicultural performance by children

By Sharada DasGupta

On Sunday the 8th of May the children of 'Mukul' Ottawa's Sunday School for children of Indian origin, staged their annual Multicultural Show at the Gloucester High School. It was a heart warming spectacle performed by some 80 boys and girls ranging in age from the very young to the late teens. The flawless performance with colourful and original costumes and excellent stage props, was executed with clockwork precision. The almost professional announcing by Priti Mehta and Avi Garg, the beautiful blending of the songs and folk dances from different parts of India were climaxed by the depictation in Hindi of Kalidasa's classic 'Shakuntala'. The enthusiasm and discipline of the performance were not only tributes to the dedication of the organizers but evidence of the pride of the new generation of Canadian children in the rich heritage of the land of their ancestors.

The occasion was graced by the newly arrived High Commissioner for India, His Excellency Mahboob Ahmed and his gracious wife. The performance was followed by a presentation of statuettes to the teachers as tokens of appreciation by parents who also served refreshments to the over 400 persons present.

'Mukul' is an offshoot of Ottawa's India Canada Association. It was formed in 1972 with 12 children. It is now a success story, with an enrolment of over 80, mainly due to the selfless efforts of the founding teachers — Sarita Jindal, Malati Kesarwani, Indu Mehta and Prem Srivastava.

Scenes from the "Mukul's" function.

What happened in Brooks?

By T. Mathews

Brooks is a pleasant little town 110 miles South East of Calgary on the Trans-Canada Highway to Medicine Hat. It is the centre of the Eastern Irrigation District and the hub of a thriving farming community. The population of the township has more than doubled over the past ten years. The recent upsurge in oil and gas drilling has made it quite a bustling place.

South Asian families in the whole County of Newell number about 20 to 25, most of them in Brooks. Some of them have lived there for many years and their experiences, until recently, have been quite pleasant. Teachers and other professional people amongst them were well received and respected. But, among recent arrivals to Brooks, many have faced unwelcome stares and incidences of egg-throwing. Without a doubt, the atmosphere in Brooks seems to have changed.

What has happend to Brooks? Here is one account. In a new development in the eastern part of township, there is a row of duplexes, which went up for sale a year ago. It was rumoured that an East Indian had bought the entire block and was going to bring three hundred families to Brooks, with several families living in each building. These people were to pay all their earnings to their leader, who in turn will buy more houses and bring more East Indians. This story had most people, even responsible people, talk about how unfair it was to change the whole character of a small town.

Was there any truth in this story of the coming of three hundred East Indian families? No one knows. None of them has shown up in Brooks yet! But the story did create ill will towards all South Asians, newcomers or old timers. Rumours! Rumours! What they can do to a TOWN!

[Accord]

Multiculturalism in the House

Mr. Gus Mitges [Grey-Simcoe]: Mr. Speaker, my question is addressed to the minister responsible for multiculturalism. It is related to a statement made by the former minister in a speech at Edmonton on January 29 of this year. At that time, the hon. member for Hamilton East stated that by April the government would be prepared to provide assistance in connection with projects to improve teaching skills of teachers involved in third language training in Canada's supplementary schools. As we are now into the month of May, I should like to know whether the hon. gentleman is now prepared to introduce such a program and, if not, when he will be prepared to do so.

Hon. Joseph-Philippe Guay [Minister without Portfolio]: I am not aware of the details of what was said by the minister previously responsible for multicultural affairs. I have not given the matter any consideration, nor do I anticipate doing so at the moment.

Mr. Mitges: In the same speech, the hon. member for Hamilton East announced the government's intention to provide support for the operation of supplementary schools in recognition of the important role played by those schools in language retention. Could the minister inform us whether he is developing guidelines for such a program and, if so, when we can expect this program to be introduced?

Mr. Guay [St. Boniface]: I have not considered any of the speeches made by the previous minister, neither can I speak on that particular subject at the moment.

Some hon. Members: Oh!

Antony, new Kerala CM

By George Mathew

New Delhi: A.K. Antony was sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Kerala at a time when the political situation in the state is tense threatening the future of the Congress-led coalition ministry.

DEATHS

Hindi writer

Madras: May 12 (Samachar) Ibrahim Sheriff, noted Hindi writer, died here due to cerebral haemorrhage. He was 38.

JP in Seattle

Jaya Prakash Narayan, who led the democratic forces to victory in recent elections in India, is undergoing an operation and treatment at the Swedish Hospital in Seattle, Washington. He arrived in Seattle on Sunday, May 1, 1977.

"J.P.", as he is popularly known in India, is the most outstanding living Gandhian and a hero of the Indian Nationalist movement. The recent struggle of the democratic forces in India led by "J.P." which led to the overthrowing of the government of Mrs. Gandhi was reminiscent of the great freedom struggle waged by Mahatma Gandhi which led India to independence from the British.

A successful operation was performed on him in the afternoon on Tuesday, May 3, 1977. He is expected to remain in the hospital for about three weeks.

A joint telegram by over 50 leading Americans and Indians wishing him a successful operation was sent to him by Indians for Democracy, Chicago in cooperation with the Committee for Freedom in India. The text of the telegram said:

"Best wishes for a successful operation and speedy recovery. We, Americans and members of the Indian community here, salute your historic contributions to the democracy in India and wish you good health so that you can continue to serve the cause of freedom in India and around the world."

Some of the signatories to the telegram included: Patrick Gorman, chairman of the Board of Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, Nobel Laurate George Wald of Harvard University, Michael Harrington, author and national Chairman of Democratic Socialistic Organizing Committee Collin Gonze of United Auto Workers, Rev. G.G. Grant, Chairman of the Committee for Freedom in India, Henry Hart, author of "Indira Gandhi's India," Bertram McNamara of United Steel Workers Union, Homer Jack of World Conference on Peace and Religion (who also testified before the U.S. House Sub Committee headed by Rep. Don Fraser regarding Human Rights in India), Noam Chomsky of MIT and Ralph Helstein, President-Emeritus of Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union.

Over 25 leaders of the Indian Community in the Metropolitan Chicago area also joined in wishing him successful operation and good health. In addition, Indians and Americans all over the U.S. are sending telgrams of well wishes.

More information can be obtained from S.R. Hiremath, chairman of Indians for Democracy who is coordinating the effort.

Trials and tribulations

By Sandra Ramcoolsan

There have been numerous occasions when I have reflected with concerned curiosity on the role and image our women from India project in this country. I must admit the various facets of life as offered here, together with the freedom and opportunities, must most definitely pose a dilemma. Nevertheless, we seem to be able to face the everyday problems, both at work and at home, with an inner strength of character that comes from absolute discipline.

Though traditionally Indian women make excellent home makers they have also amply proven their capacity in the duplicate "role" of career women with their own rights and privileges to lead an independent individualistic life.

When I landed in Toronto as an immigrant 7 years ago, running back to India "home" seemed a very pleasant alternative. My husband and I were taken to a borrowed apartment to reside with strangers who were kind enough to put us up. I spent hours unpacking in misery, stretching my time as long as possible, as I waited for my new life to begin. The next morning was bad. For the very first time, I had to go out on my own, looking for a job. The miserable spring weather did nothing to perk up my spirits. Just walking into each new office took more strength than I possessed. This, I think, is one of the toughest aspects to which we are all exposed. Now, as I look back, I find that that was my very first step towards self-confidence and a minute part of me grew up.

Every time I got turned out of an office, I felt I had failed. Sometimes, my sense of hopelessness was mixed with a sense of helpless anger, when I was told to try finding a job in a "dress" and not a "sares"! The future loomed with uncertainties, I was most intensely homesick. I longed for my parents, friends, familiar faces and places - so much so, that the first time I heard Indian music I broke down in tears. The pain haunted me, but I knew I had to cut myself off from that life of emotional attachments. Of course, the pain has to ebb as we are all resilient to keeping body and soul together; and it was at this logical moment that I decided to conform to the society I had adopted for my future.

We have to admit that we come from a society which extends the myth that a woman has to depend entirely on her family to fulfil all her emotional needs; and hence trying to feed my individuality by spending just as much time with my friends, listening to music, reading a book or discussing controversial subjects became a struggle both within and without. For every step forward, I went two steps backwards, resulting in a "limbo" life!

In spite of all that I have said above, I am still bound by an umbilical cord to my mother country, as I try to understand and be understood in this, my new homeland.

[IAS Newsletter]

A Sikh Conference

A Sikh conference presided by Dr. Jagjit Singh, was held in Toronto on April 23, 1977 under the auspices of the International Council of Sikhs Inc. Canada. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. This gathering of the Sikhs congratulates the Panthic leadership of the Punjab for the victory in overthrowing the dictatorial and tyrannic rule of the Congress Government and Mrs. Gandhi.
2. This conference of the Sikhs congratulates Sh. Jayprakash Narayan and Prime Minister Morarji Desai and other leaders of the Janta Paty and assures them of our full support for the establishment of a democratic way of life and honest administration in the Republic of India. We are sure that the present Government will leave no stone unturned in fulfilling the just and judicious demands of the Sikh people.
3. This conference of the Sikhs congratulates the people of Panjab for voting out the tyrannical Congress rule proving thereby that they cannot tolerate injustice and dictatorship in the country.
4. We urge the present Government of India to take up the issue of the Sikh Gurdawaras in Pakistan in handing over the Management Control of these historic Shinres to the Sikh people as per their agreement of October 23, 1971 with the Sikh leaders. We also urge Sardar Parkash Singh Badal-Minister for Food & Irrigation, Sardar Gurcharan Singh Tohra M.P. and other newly elected Panthic M.P.'s to take up the issues with the Government of India.
5. We urge the Government of Pakistan to implement the historic decision taken by them with the Sikh leaders on the eve of Guru Nanak's birthday on October 23, 1971 in regards to handing over the Management of Sikh Guardawaras in Pakistan to the Sikhs.
6. This Conference of the Sikhs of Ontario resolves to support the Shromani Akali Dal and its policies in the forthcoming provincial elections.
7. We urge the Government of India to grant dual citizenship to all the immigrants of Indian origin living in North America and other foreign countries.
8. This conference urges the Government of India to rename the Punjab Gurdawara Act as "All India Guarawara Act."

New record set

Hindustan Antibiotics, state-owned penicillin factory here, has achieved record production of streptomycin totalling 85 tonnes during 1976-77, officially stated to be 100 per cent of the plant capacity.

Sachdeva elected Lion's Governor

Om Sachdeva, Beamsville lawyer, was elected Deputy District Governor for Region 38, of Lions International District A-2, at the recent convention held at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Om Sachdeva joined Lionism in Kenya, 14 years ago. He transferred to Beamsville Lions Club 7 years ago, where he held various positions, winning 100 percent President's Award during his year as the Club Chief.

In April, 1976, he was elected Zone Chairman for N.S. His Club is now in Region 38 and he will be its first Deputy District Governor. There are 15 clubs in this Region, including Jordan, Welland, Jarvis and Caledonia.

Lions are engaged in various projects like aid to the blind, leader dogs, those deaf and hard of hearing, local arenas and other multifarious activities.

Apt. owner knows no racial prejudice

The owner of an apartment block in South West Calgary is said to be harassing its long term tenants in many ways: cutting out hall lights, threatening to cut off heating during day time etc. Apparently, the owner would like to push out many of the older tenants and get new ones so that he can charge more rent. Most of the present tenants are Canadians of European extraction and the apartment-owner is a South Asian. Such cases, if true, do not enhance the image of other South Asians!

[Accord]

Vancouver news

By Gope Shewa.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF NATRAJ SCHOOL

Natraj Dance School, Vancouver which teaches dances to about 35 students, is perhaps the only well organised Bharat Natyam Dancing School in North America. On March 13, 1977 the School celebrated its second Anniversary when selected but very wonderful Bharat Natyam dances were performed by the students under the direction of school's principal Miss Nimmi Bali. A cross section of the Indian Community had gathered in the Hindu temple auditorium to celebrate the function. The Chief guest was the consul General of India, S.R. Choudhry. The chief Patron Dr. Goel briefly told the history of the school and praised the efforts of Bali sisters and Sushma who devote their precious time to promote Indian culture.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

Hindu Parishad celebrated Holi in the magnificent Queen Elizabeth Threatre. Besides the dances by the student of Natraj Dance School, a very lively drama "Under Secretary" was played by VHP Drama group under the direction of Ashok Sharma. The sensational acting by Karuna Gupta, Dr. Nair, Suresh Desai and Raman Khanna won the admiration of the audience.

INDIA CLUB ELECTIONS.

India Club Vancouver held its annual elections. Dr. Goel was elected as the President and Krishan Soni as the Secretary of the club. The office-bearers who were elected are Dayal Janghiani (Vice President and Miss Kamlesh Bali (Director for Indian Culture).

HINDU PARISHAD ELECTS NEW BOARD AND TRUSTEES.

Hindu Parishad, the major Indian Organisation of British Columbia also held its annual General Meeting to elect the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, the following were elected:-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Raj Kapahi (President)
Natwarlal Thakore. (1st Vice President)
S.S. Sehgal (2nd Vice President)
Dr. S.L. Khanna (Past President)
Sukh Khosla (General Secretary)
Mishra N.D. (Jt. Secretary)
Mahesh Swali (Treasurer)
Dattani P. (Jt. Treasurer)
Mrs. Karuna Gupta. (Bulletin Editor)
Vinod Bhatt (P.R.O.)
Ravi Mathur. (Director)
Hari Varshney. (Director)
Dr. D.L. Sharma (Director)
Ram Lingam (Director)
Natrajan. (Director)
Mrs. Chandi (Director)
B.S. Nair. (Director)
Jayanti Raja. (Director)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Dr. D.P. Goel (Chief Trustee)
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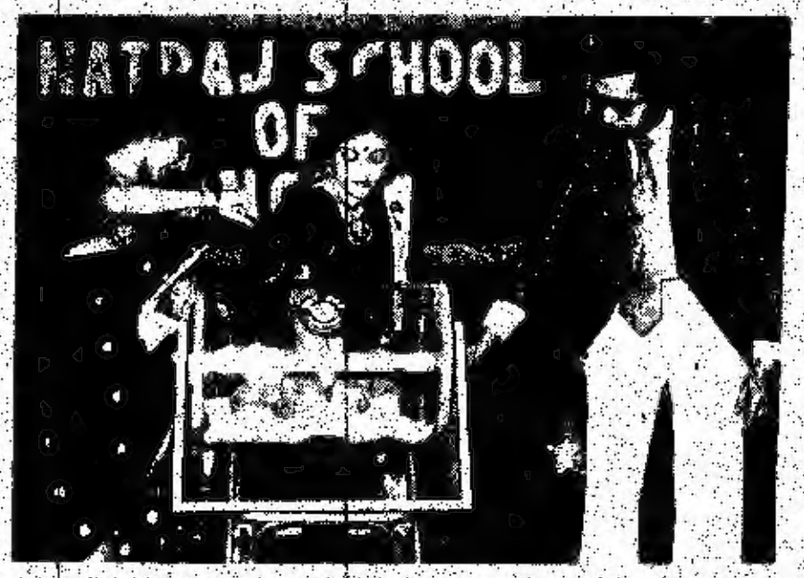
VIJAYANTIMALA BALI COMES TO VANCOUVER.

Vijayantimala, once the top-most star of Indian movies came to Vancouver along with her troupe and her husband Dr. Bali. Her magnificent performance kept the audience spellbound for two hours. Many people had expectations that she would perform a ballet and not solo dances. But Bharat Natyam dances by Vijayantimala and her pupil Miss Mala Ratsinghani were enough to keep the audience happy and they gave a standing ovation to her and the wonderful dancer and musician she had brought.

garlanded her and welcomed the troupe. Vijayantimala and her

Miss Charu Gupta



Miss Nimmi Bali (centre) along with Sushma and Mr. Ashok Sharma helping each other in lucky draw on Natraj School anniversary celebration evening.

Miss Nimmi Bali, the local artist of her type of the dances, on behalf of Natraj Dance School, husband Dr. Bali were surprised when they were told the progress that Natraj School has made in North America under the guidance of Miss Nimmi Bali who is incidently also of their name sake.

They thanked Nimmi for the wonderful welcome and all the nice work

Kitche
Korn

Mrs

CONVENIENCE MI
Stretch your groun

4 cups quick or oldfa
3¼ tsp. salt
1½ tsp. curry powde
½ tsp. celery seeds
1 tsp. oregano
1 tsp. chili powder
2 tbsp. dried onion fl
½ tsp. garlic powder

Combine all ingred
container in a cool dry
cup cereal mix for 1 l
Nutritious quick mix
Prepare your own
cake.
6 cups stone ground,
2 cups soy flour
2 tbsp. salt
⅓ cup baking powder
1 cup powdered milk
2½ cups wheat germ
Combine all the ing
large bowl. Now add w
in a canister for immed
in refrigerator or free
Biscuit Mix
Use these mix when
even pancake mix. P
biscuits. Sift 4 cups o
powder and 1 tsp. salt
until thoroughly mixed
until thoroughly mixe
mixture resembles fin
cups of mix in a cover
piece.

Multic
Canad

By George Basavia

Canada is a land
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immigrants who have se
and built this country.
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by choice" can still be
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encouraged to do so
Canadian government.

Canada's policy on M
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The Federal Go
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For example, the Mu
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Ethnic Archives colle
preserves ethno-cultu
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...er news

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garlanded her and welcomed the troupe. Vijayantimala and her

Miss Chitra Gupta

Kitchen Korner

Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

CONVENIENCE MIX

Stretch your ground meat with seasoned cereal mix.

4 cups quick or oldfashioned oats, uncooked
3¼ tsp. salt
1½ tsp. curry powder
½ tsp. celery seeds
1 tsp. oregano
1 tsp. chili powder
2 tbsp. dried onion flakes
½ tsp. garlic powder

Combine all ingredients; mix thoroughly. Store in an air-tight container in a cool dry place until ready to use. Makes 4 cups. Use 1 cup cereal mix for 1 lb. ground beef or lamb.

Nutritious quick mix

Prepare your own pancakes, cookies, nut loaf, or even coffee cake.

8 cups stone ground, whole wheat or pastry flour
2 cups soy flour
2 tbsp. salt
½ cup baking powder
1 cup powdered milk (not instant)
2½ cups wheat germ

Combine all the ingredients except wheat germ and sift into a large bowl. Now add wheat germ and mix well. Keep part of the mix in a canister for immediate use. Store the remainder in a cool place, in refrigerator or freezer.

Biscuit Mix

Use these mix when the recipe calls for Bisquick or Toablaquick or even pancake mix. Prepare your own pancake, waffles or puffy biscuits. Sift 4 cups of all-purpose flour with 2½ tbsp. of baking powder and 1 tsp. salt. Add one ½ cp skim milk powder and stir until thoroughly mixed. Cut in 3/4 cup skim milk powder and stir until thoroughly mixed. Cut in 3/4 cup of shortening until the mixture resembles fine bread crumbs. Store the resulting 5 to 5½ cups of mix in a covered container in the refrigerator or other cool place.

Multiculturalism and Canadian citizenship

By George Ramavia

Canada is a land of many cultures as a result of the many immigrants who have settled here and built this country. A person who becomes a Canadian "citizen by choice" can still be proud of his or her heritage and, in fact, is encouraged to do so by the Canadian government.

Canada's policy on Multiculturalism is to make all Canadians feel at home here, whatever their origin. It encourages individuals and groups to identify with Canadian society, and, at the same time, retain a feeling of worth and pride in their heritage.

The Federal Government provides several programs and facilities to help Canadians preserve their cultural backgrounds.

For example, the Multicultural program of the Secretary of State Department is designed to assist and promote cultural development in all Canadian groups wishing to preserve and contribute their heritage to Canada.

The National Film Board of Canada has produced over 400 of its films in 19 different languages. The National Museum of Man in Ottawa documents the history of all Canadian ethno-cultural traditions. The National Ethnic Archives collects and preserves ethno-cultural documents and papers. The National Library has organized a Multilingual Biblio-service and is acquiring books in non-official languages to serve ethnic communities across Canada.

Canada's new Citizenship Act was proclaimed and became law on February 15, 1977. Since the residence requirement has been reduced from five to three years there will be thousands more eligible to apply for Canadian Citizenship.

New Canadian citizens can retain affection for the lands of their birth with clear conscience, and, indeed, can make a contribution to Canadian life and culture through their traditions.

Taking Canadian Citizenship does not mean breaking the ties with the country of origin, but it does increase the sense of belonging to the new adopted country and furthermore a sense of concern for Canada.

It has been suggested that adopting a new country is something like marriage -- you take on new ties, new loyalties, new responsibilities, a new future, but at the same time you retain your family connections and your love for the old home. And, as in marriage, the children of the future will belong in every sense to the new land, the new home.

These Canadians, not all of them born in Canada, are the true Canadians we look up to.

An honest pride in our Canadian Citizenship and heritage now may well be the stimulus needed to bring to reality the **CANADIAN DREAM OF UNITED GREATNESS!**

They were elected

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Is your will ready?

By Robert Karoly

[Mr. Karoly is a Toronto lawyer]

(Canadian Scene) — An intestacy can be very cumbersome. "Intestacy" refers to a situation where a person dies without leaving a Will. In this situation, all of the deceased's property can be tied up for a long time, or at least until all possible claimants have been located, and all disputes between them are settled. In addition, if you die without a Will, your property may go to the persons you least want to benefit, just because they happen to be, technically, the deceased's closest next-of-kin. Examples of this are an estranged wife from whom no formal separation has been obtained, or a renegade son. Therefore, I strongly advise eveyone to make a Will. It is surprising to see how many people put off making a Will, either because they are superstitious (some people just dislike thinking about their inevitable death, and such people usually carry no life insurance), or because "I haven't anything to leave anyway."

It is always best to have a lawyer draw up your Will. The legal fees for drawing up a simple Will are modest. Failure to consult a lawyer can result in more trouble than an intestacy. There are those who say that the do-it-yourself Will forms, which can be obtained in most stationery stores, have the blessing of unethical lawyers who hope to profit from the legal disputes to which the forms give rise. A lawyer who has experience in drawing Wills will remember to make provisions for children who have not as yet been born. He will know how to draft the Will so that you can avoid two or more sets of succession duties. This is done by saying, for example, "To John Smith; however, if John Smith predeceases me or survives me by no more than 30 days to John Doe; and if John Doe also predeceases me, to John Brown." And there are many other circumstances of which the layman may not be aware.

The problem in amateurs making Wills lies in their use of words which have a technical meaning. That technical meaning could be the exact opposite of what was originally intended.

Air India : Does it have a conflicting image?

By Yogesh Chadha

A pretty Air-India stewardess, aboard the gigantic "Emperor Ashoka", greets passengers with folded hands in the traditional 'Namaskar' at New York's Kennedy International, and effortlessly creates an aura of charm and dignity. Mind being already charged emotionally at the thought of reunion with near and dear ones, in India, this beautiful Indian atmosphere on the 'Ashoka' is quite overwhelming and one cannot escape some feeling of national pride.

But, all is not well at Air-India. India's international carrier appears to have run into some trouble with certain Indians living abroad who travel by air on a regular basis and who claim to be qualified enough to differentiate between the services provided by Air-India and other international airlines. This inference has been arrived at after talking to friends and acquaintances settled in the United Kingdom, USA and Canada, and considering the adverse effect from the business point of view alone, this complaint warrants thorough investigation, in order that the top management of Air-India may find it necessary to seek some correctives.

The crux of the problem lies in the conflict between the Indian passenger and the ground and cabin crew members. The general consensus of opinion among people I have spoken to is that the crew members, especially the stewardesses, are partial to a non-Indian traveller. I have myself travelled by Air-India a few times and cannot recall any real unpalatable situation but would hasten to add that the service available was nothing to write home about, thus the airline's advertisements in the glossy magazines of Europe and North America give the disgruntled or 'not too impressed' Indian passenger something to think about.

In order that the facts are put in the right perspective, it is imperative that mention is made of the arguments put forward by the parties concerned. Several compatriots insist that they feel more at home travelling by a foreign airline than Air-India. Some of the standard complaints include: "Indians are not treated well on Air-India", "Their service leaves a lot to be desired", "I will travel by Air-India only if it is absolutely necessary", "I will never travel by Air-India", "If you travel with children, fly British Airways", "Air-India stewardesses are quite rude and have no reason to be so." Some of these statements are quite profound and tend to hurt patriotic feelings.

At this stage, it is impossible not to accept the fact that the problem in question does exist. However, in order to have a balanced appraisal of the situation, and with a view to seeking some remedial measures, it is necessary to mention some of the standard complaints from the other side of the fence. Comments from Air-India stewardesses include: "Indian passengers are very demanding" "They like to be treated like Maharajas", "They are very inconsiderate", "The condition in which they leave the wash rooms... who is going to tell them?"

Some of the remarks made by both sides amount to quibbling but in order to get into the root of the problem it has been necessary to list them.

Although the maxim that "the customer is always right" is not totally irrelevant, yet it should be our endeavour to bring about an atmosphere of mutual respect, cordiality and charm. Basically, our stewardesses are quite charming and hard working and most of the passengers are educated, enlightened and would actually prefer to travel by their own national airline; however, something appears to have gone wrong somewhere along the line and this calls for efforts to establish rapport between the company and the customers.

Efforts should be made to inform passengers that an airline stewardess's job is quite a strenuous one and that although she is there to make their travel as comfortable as possible, yet consideration should be shown while placing orders. This message could be conveyed in the form of a short, humorous film during the early part of the flight and this would also relax the atmosphere. After all, travelling by air, especially the inter-continental travel, is something to be enjoyed and that should be the only way to start and end your holiday. Passengers should be encouraged to comment about the flight and this will keep the management up-to-date as to how passengers feel about travelling in their own airline.

The real responsibility, however, lies with the airline. All Air-India employees, at all levels, should be made aware of the importance of courtesy and efficiency and this, in fact, should be an integral part of their job training. As far as the passengers are concerned, the airline's employees, under no circumstances, should be allowed the luxury of clash of personalities. A typical glob-trotter, unhappy with a particular airline, is usually not very vociferous - he would simply try to make it certain that his subsequent trips are made on another airline. Moreover, he will be inclined to propogate negative attitude whilst discussing travel with friends and relatives.

Air-India is a business organization and can ill-afford displeasing customers left, right and centre. Some flights go packed but, generally speaking, there is a stiff competition among airlines, and the steady rise in fuel cost is making air travel more expensive and, consequently, more competitive. It is of paramount importance that all Air-India employees more particularly the cabin staff, are made aware of these economic facts and are urged to treat all passengers, however unsophisticated, with respect and consideration. After all, without the passengers, they would not be there.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Correspondence invited from the parents of an immigrant girl for my nephew age 20, 6' tall, very handsome, athletic, brilliant academic achievement in a Nova Scotia University, preparing for Engineering. I settled here in 1968. Gursharan Singh Toor, 3 Frederick Avenue, Halifax N.S. B3H2K4 Phone 902-455-8797 or office 902-889-2986.

Gujarati congenial boy 28, 5'-10" looking for suitable match. Caste no bar. Send recent photographs to M-1237, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well-settled and well educated professionals in U.S./Canada for a beautiful and well educated, professionally qualified Punjabi girl, 24. Please write full particulars first instant to M-1236 The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a Punjabi girl, 28, M.A. B.Ed. Early marriage in Canada/India. Details with returnable photograph requested. M-1231, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted an immigrant girl for handsome Brahamin bachelor, 28, M.A. English, B.Ed from India, studying and working in Canada. Early marriage, caste no bar. #M-1233, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for graduate professional girl, 35, one child age, caste no bar. Write to T.H 2911 Acadia Road, Vancouver B.C.

Correspondence invited for a well settled and educated Punjabi Khatri bachelor (in Toronto) 28, 5'5", mechanical technologist. Please write full particulars to M-1245, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Bengalee bachelors in Canada and U.S.A. for an attractive Bengalee girl (24), M.A. with Diploma in music, presently visiting Canada. Sister and brother-in-law well settled in Canada. M-1246, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beautiful girl for a tall handsome boy, 27, immigrant in Canada, completing residency in a United States hospital towards becoming a pediatrician. No bar. Sister brother settled in Canada. Please write full details with returnable recent photograph to M-1247, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondance invited for pretty, educated, cultured Gujarati girl, permanent president of USA from educated and well settled boys. Please write with full details and recent photograph to M-1248, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled educated Jat-Sikh around 28 with residence status in Canada or U.S.A. for a beautiful, educated, divorcee girl, 24, residing in Canada with parents. Write M-1249 The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a gentleman, 50, divorced. Good health, steady job. Religion no bar. Write details to Box No. 1345 - Station B, Downsview, Ontario. M3H 5W3.

Well settled match for my daughter, 34, 5'-3", slim, fair, B.C. University graduate student. Divorcee Hindu girl with son age 5. Completing studies shortly. Decent employment eminent. Please give full particulars to M-1250 The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Sikh country boy for Sikh country girl, 23, 5'-3", B.A. Family well settled in Canada. Early marriage in Canada/U.K./India. Details with returnable photograph requested. M-1251, The Canadian India Times.

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We have been receiving numerous complaints regarding the late delivery of the paper.

In this context we would like to point out that the paper is mailed on the day of publication shown on the paper and the delay is entirely due to poor postal service.

We have taken up the matter repeatedly with the post office here without any success.

The Canadian India Times.

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